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interesting and important of these sources is the *mentalité* of the medieval Roman people that despite numerous attempts no writer has yet outlined in a way at once accurate and picturesque, and with that touch of genius which the subject calls for. In the third part of his dissertation (pp. 89-146), M. Halphen gives a critically constructed list (420-1252) of the known officials of the early medieval or Lateran administration (the *septem judices primicerii, secundicerii, arcarii, primi defensores, nomenclatores, sacellarii* and *protoscrinarii*, formal survivals of the imperial and Byzantine authority); also lists of the prefects of Rome from the tenth century to 1252, and of the senators of Rome from 1148 to 1252, at which date the appearance of a non-Roman senator heralds, in the judgment of M. Halphen, modifications in the concept of the municipal administration of Rome important enough to afford at least a breathing-place for the historian. M. Halphen disclaims any credit for a "tableau systématique et suivi" of Roman municipal administration in the given period. He is entitled, however, to much credit as the author of a work small in volume, but satisfactory for its method, assured results, critically digested and ordered material, judicious and helpful bibliography. It is just such a work as we should expect from a student of the French School of History and Archaeology at Rome, whose members are under the immediate guidance of Monseigneur Louis Duchesne, for whom there are few secrets in the "Forma Urbis", physical, administrative, or artistic, between Constantine the Great and Frederick II.

THOMAS J. SHAHAN.

Les Institutions Politiques et Administratives des Principautés Lombardes de l'Italie Méridionale (IX^e-XI^e Siècles). Étude suivie d'un Catalogue des Actes des Princes de Bénévent et de Capoue. Par RENÉ POUPARDIN, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Honoré Champion. 1907. Pp. 184.)

DR. POUPARDIN, the author of this monograph and of other important works on Lombard and Provençal history is an old student of the French School at Rome and has dedicated the fruit of his labors to Monseigneur Duchesne, the director of that noble institution. Having myself often climbed the broad stairways of the Farnese Palace and, by the courteous permission of the director, spent many fruitful hours in its well-furnished library, I heartily congratulate the school on the valuable contribution to historical science which has been made by its former alumnus.

The writer has, with praiseworthy self-denial, chosen for his field of research one of the most obscure and least attractive periods of Italian history; that which intervenes between the death of Charlemagne and the advent of the Norman conquerors of Southern Italy.

It is well known that the Frankish conquests in Italy near the end of the eighth century did not include its southern portion, the kingdom of Naples of a later day, but stopped short at the northern frontier

of that which the Lombard historian calls "The Samnite Duchy", but which is better known from its chief city as the Duchy of Benevento. Wavering between the Carolingian and Byzantine empires, and sometimes itself divided between the dynasties of Benevento, of Capua and of Salerno, that district nevertheless maintained a quasi-independence for more than two centuries till the Norman conquest of Apulia (preceding the Norman conquest of England by about forty years) imprinted its own unique character on the whole of Southern Italy.

It is to these seldom studied centuries that Dr. Poupardin has devoted his attention, mainly for the purpose of tracing the survival of Lombard law and Lombard institutions throughout that period. With this object he has compiled a catalogue of the diplomas emanating from the chanceries of the princes of Benevento and Capua: a catalogue which, for the student of this portion of history, may serve the same purpose which for the student of Anglo-Saxon history is served by Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus* or Birch's *Cartularium Saxonum*.

I may mention a few of the chief points touched upon by the author in his valuable preliminary observations. It is interesting to find that "it is under the name of Longobardi that the Beneventans (after the Carolingian conquest of Italy) continue to designate themselves in opposition to the Franci and the Galli, and that not only as against the inhabitants of North Italy or Gaul who composed the Imperial armies of Charlemagne or Otto, but even as against their neighbours and fellow-countrymen of the Duchy of Spoleto."

While Charlemagne, in taking the title of *Rex Longobardorum*, thought to exercise to the full the authority of his Italian predecessors over all Lombards under that designation, the dukes of Benevento showed, by dropping the title of duke and assuming that of prince, that they had no intention of recognizing any such right on his part. In fact they continued as against Charlemagne and his successors the same struggle for independence which they had previously maintained against the Lombard kings, but with much greater success than aforetime.

The life of the princes of Benevento was not a happy one. "From 774 to 1000 the greater number of them died by a violent death or were expelled to make room for usurpers." Their connection with the empire was slight. With a few exceptions the questions of succession among the Lombards were settled by election, by the association of a son with his father while still reigning, or by assassination, without the imperial or royal authority being invoked in the matter.

The Aldions, the descendants of the conquered Roman population, still remained in their semi-servile condition and were granted by the king to a nobleman or a monastery along with actual slaves or freedmen.

The early princes of Benevento kept up an almost royal state, having their *Referendarius* (Chancellor), their *Stolesaz* or *Seneschal*,

their *Marpahis* or Master of the Horse, and so forth. (The *Examinateur* remains a mystery to our author. Is it possible that he was employed to examine the horses about to be purchased for the princely stables and thus corresponds to a veterinary surgeon of modern times?) The greater part of their grandeur disappears when, at the end of the ninth century, the hereditary prince of Benevento is dethroned by his subject Atenolf, count of Capua. These Capuan princes had no royal descent whereof to boast, but were only sprung from the Gastalds of the Campanian capital. About these Gastalds (a term of frequent occurrence in earlier Lombard history) the author has a good deal to say. He does not differ from the view previously entertained that they were originally local officers appointed by the Lombard kings to collect their revenue and look after the interests of the royal domain; but he thinks that their title gradually gave way to that of count or *judex loci* and that their office like that of so many other functionaries in the ninth and tenth centuries gradually became hereditary in their families. And thus it was that the Gastald of Capua became, first, the count of that city, and afterwards, the prince of the old "Samnite Duchy" (Hodgkin, *Italy and her Invaders*, VI. 575-578). The serious student of the history of Italy between Charlemagne and Robert Guiscard will find that much light is shed on some of the darker portions of his path by the conscientious labors of Dr. Poupardin.

THOMAS HODGKIN.

Innocent III. La Question d'Orient. Par ACHILLE LUCHAIRE, Membre de l'Institut. (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1907. Pp. 303.)

THIS is the fourth volume in M. Luchaire's admirable history of Innocent III. The four chapters are entitled respectively: *Le Pape*, *La Syrie Latine et Byzance*; *La Quatrième Croisade*; *La Cour de Rome et l'Empire Latin*; *L'Union des Deux Églises*. Of these titles, the second and third describe the contents; the first and last are not so fortunate. The first opens with an account of the pope's interest in the crusading movement, and his relations with the Moslem world; then follow the subjects enumerated in the title, but in addition to Latin Syria and Byzantium, Armenia and Cyprus are treated. The fourth chapter includes a discussion of the efforts of Innocent to bring about a new crusade.

The main theme is the pope's zeal for the cause of the crusades. This was the constant objective of his policy (p. 265) and, according to M. Luchaire's interpretation, explains his attitude towards the Venetians, the Latin emperors, the Greek Church and the Greek rulers. By this interpretation the seeming contradictions in the pope's actions and utterances are reconciled; *e. g.*, his just condemnation of the attack upon Constantinople and his eagerness to profit by the *fait accompli*; his scathing denunciation of the excesses committed, and his readiness